

Montana Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

2011



Montana Department of
LABOR & INDUSTRY





CFOI: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Montana 2011

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Introduction

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether they are covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Act or other federal or state agency regulations, or are outside the scope of regulatory coverage.

The fatality census, conducted throughout the nation, is part of a U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics program that provides a complete count of fatal work injuries in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Fatality statistics are used to fulfill a commitment to increasing safety in the workplace.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, Title 29, Part 1904 of the Code of Federal Regulations states:

Within 8 hours after the occurrence of an employment accident which is fatal to one or more employees, or which results in hospitalization of three or more employees, the employer of any employees so injured or killed shall report the accident either orally or in writing to the nearest office of the Area Director of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

Information on work related illnesses is excluded from this census because of the latency period of many occupational illnesses and the resulting difficulties associated with linking illnesses to work.

This report provides information gathered by the CFOI program, Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, on fatal occupational injuries that occurred in Montana during 2011.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There were a total of 49 work-related fatalities in Montana in 2011. Transportation incidents remained the most frequent type of fatal work related event and accounted for 25 (51%) of the 49 fatal occupational injuries to Montana workers in 2011.

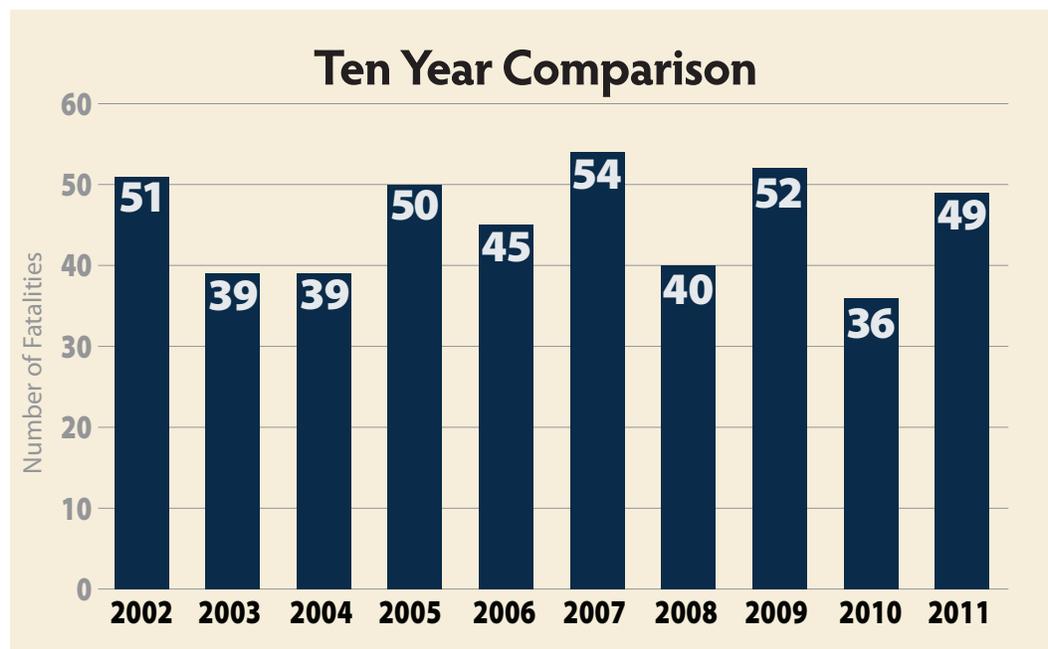
The following is a list of other events of workplace fatalities:

- Contact with objects and equipment – 8 fatalities
- Falls on same or to lower levels – 5 fatalities
- Exposure to harmful substances or environments – 3 fatalities

Goods Producing industries accounted for 26 (53%) of the fatal work injuries in 2011, with Service Producing industries accounting for 20 (41%) and Government accounting for three (6%).

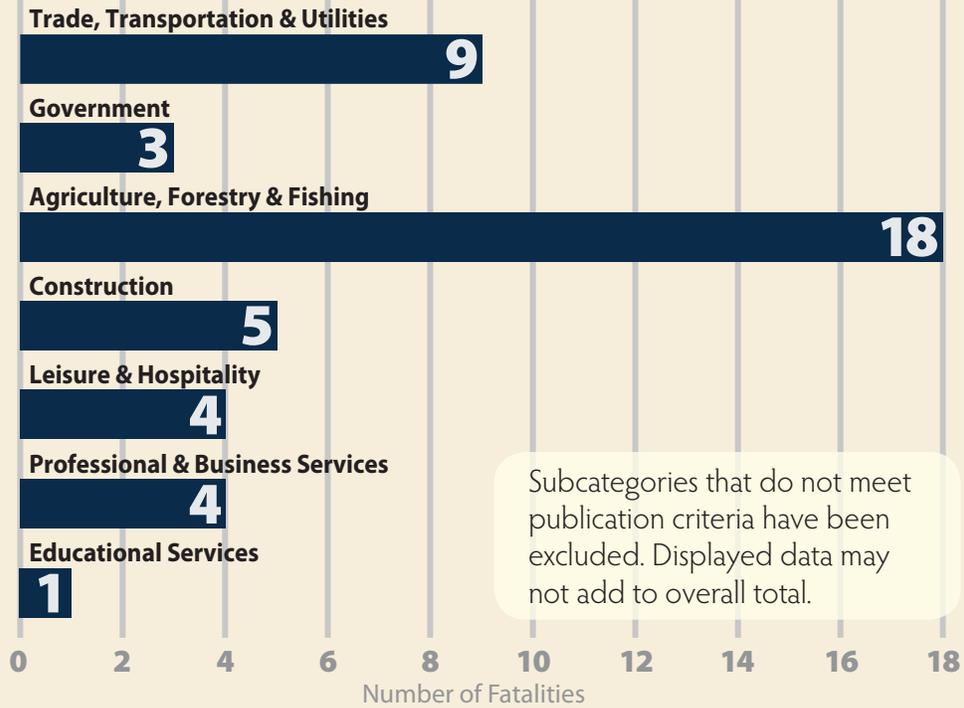
The age category with the highest number of workplace fatalities was the 45-54 years category with 14 deaths (29%), followed by the 65 years and over category with 11 deaths (23%).

The following chart shows number of occupational fatalities per year, for ten years.



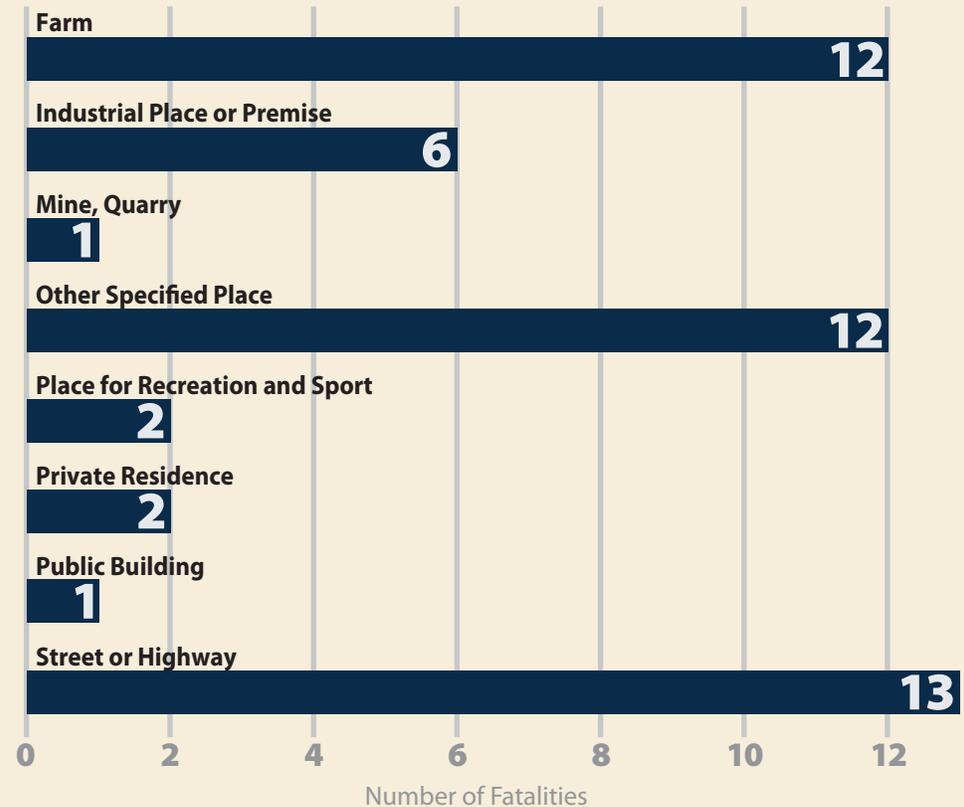
Occupational Fatalities by Industry

Montana 2011



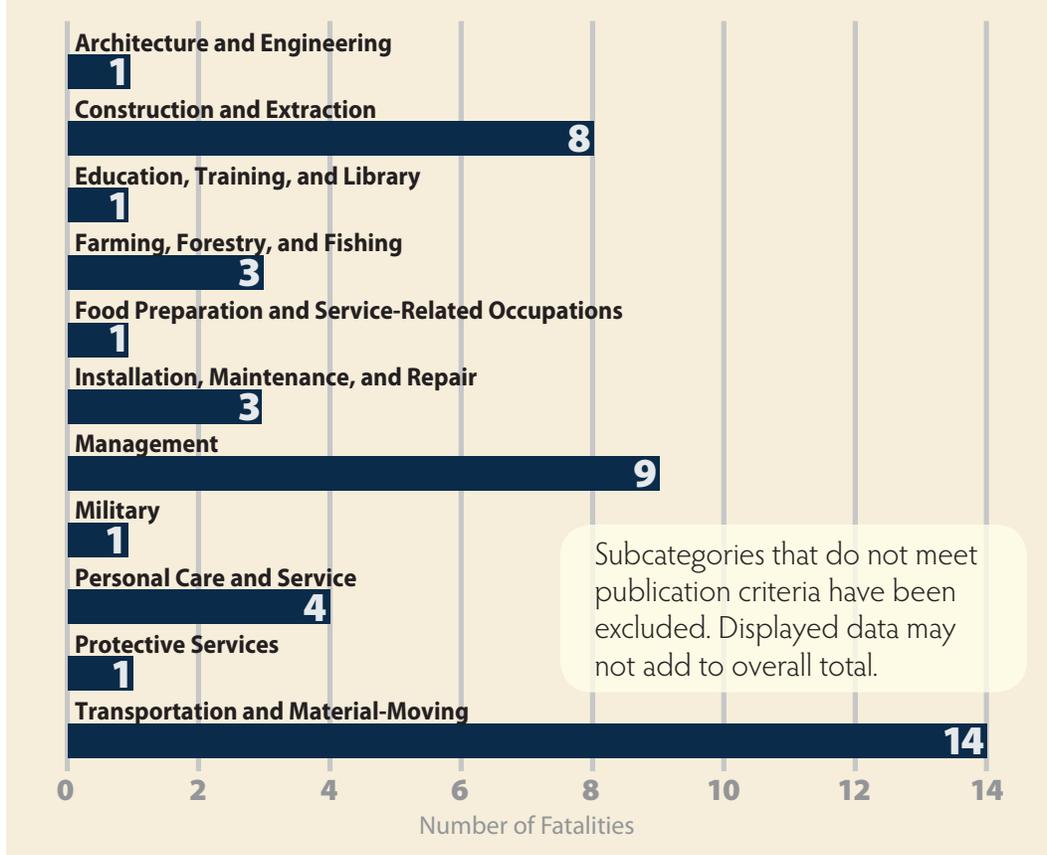
Occupational Fatalities by Location

Montana 2011



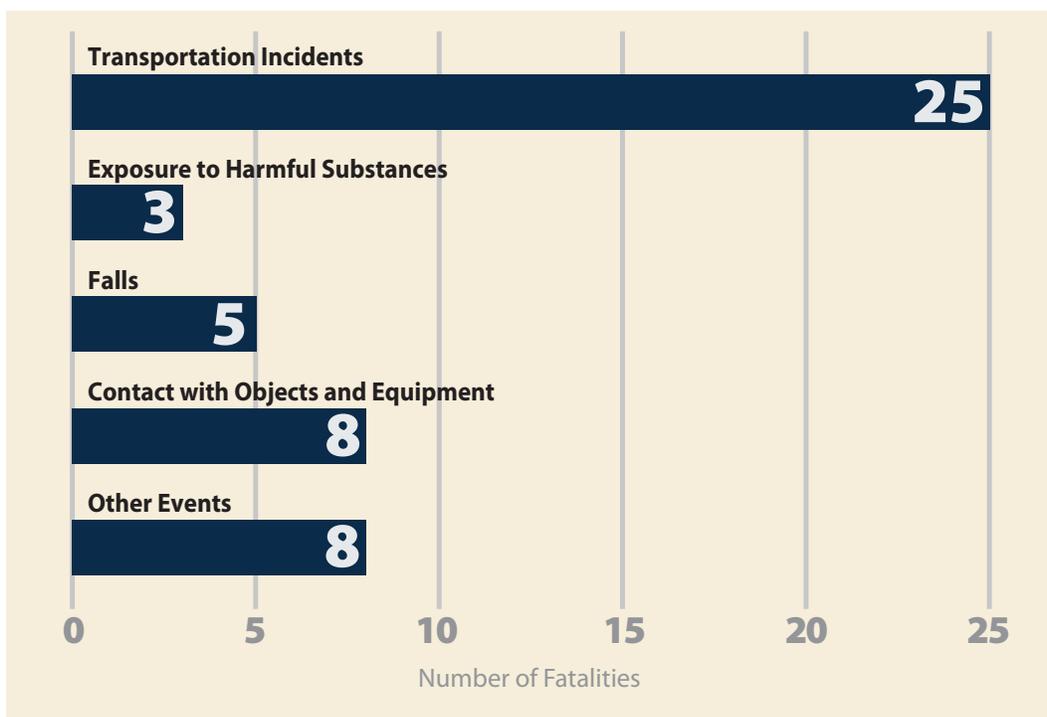
Occupational Fatalities by Occupation

Montana 2011



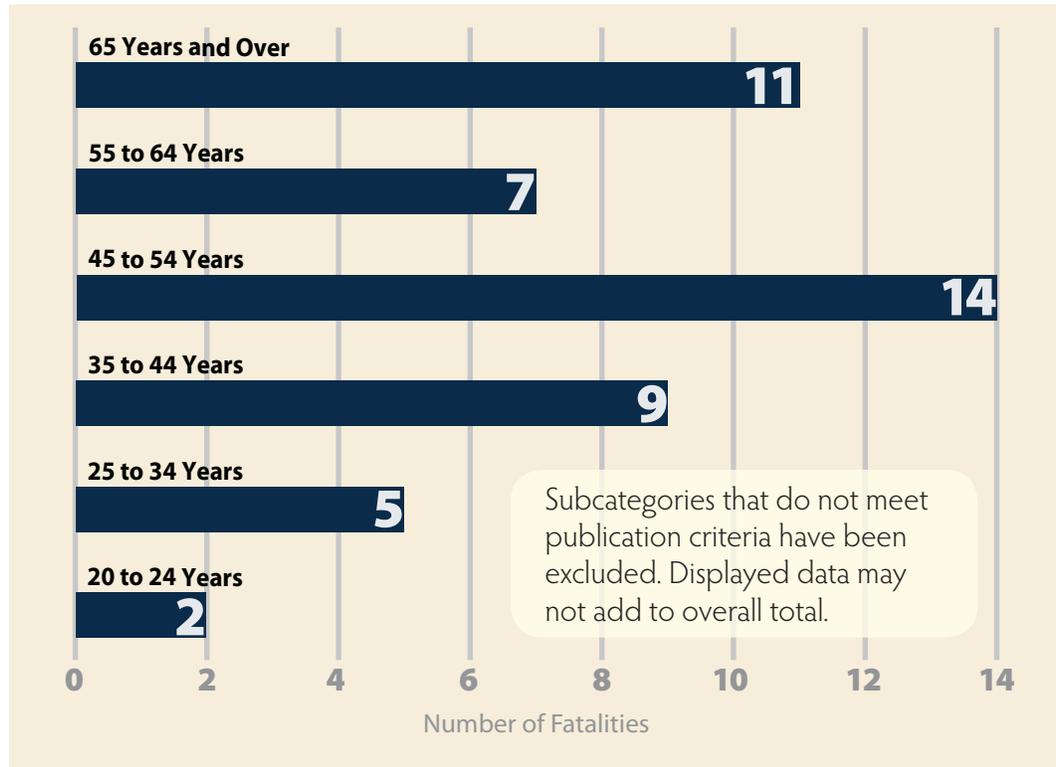
Occupational Fatalities by Event or Exposure

Montana 2011



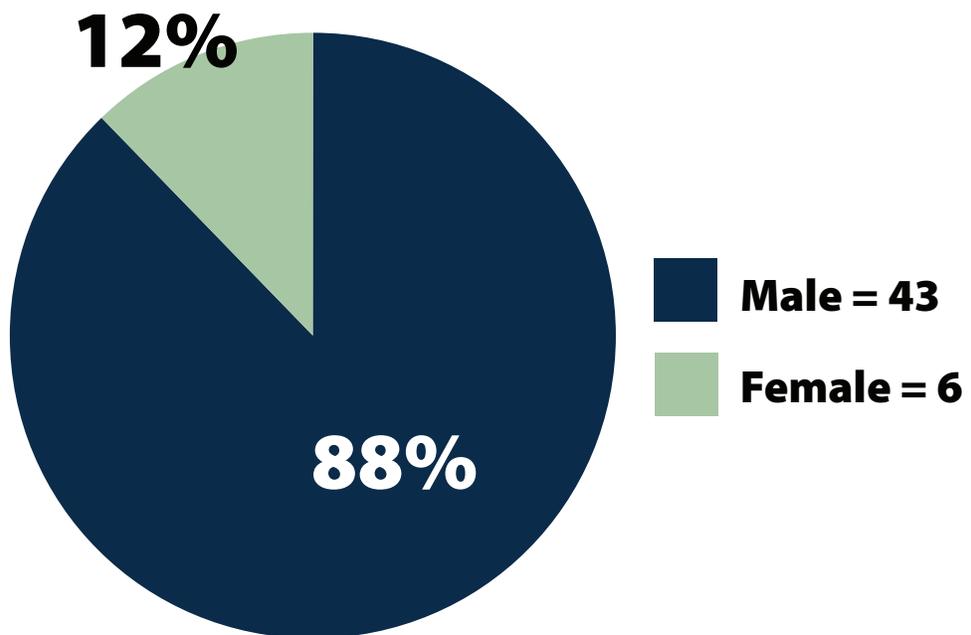
Occupational Fatalities by Age

Montana 2011



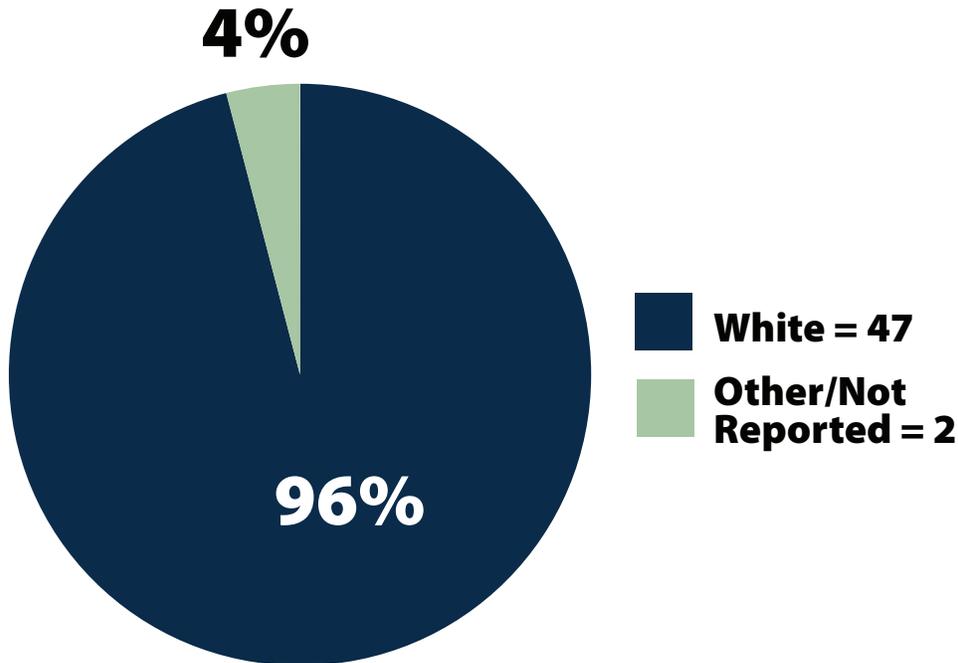
Occupational Fatalities by Gender

Montana 2011



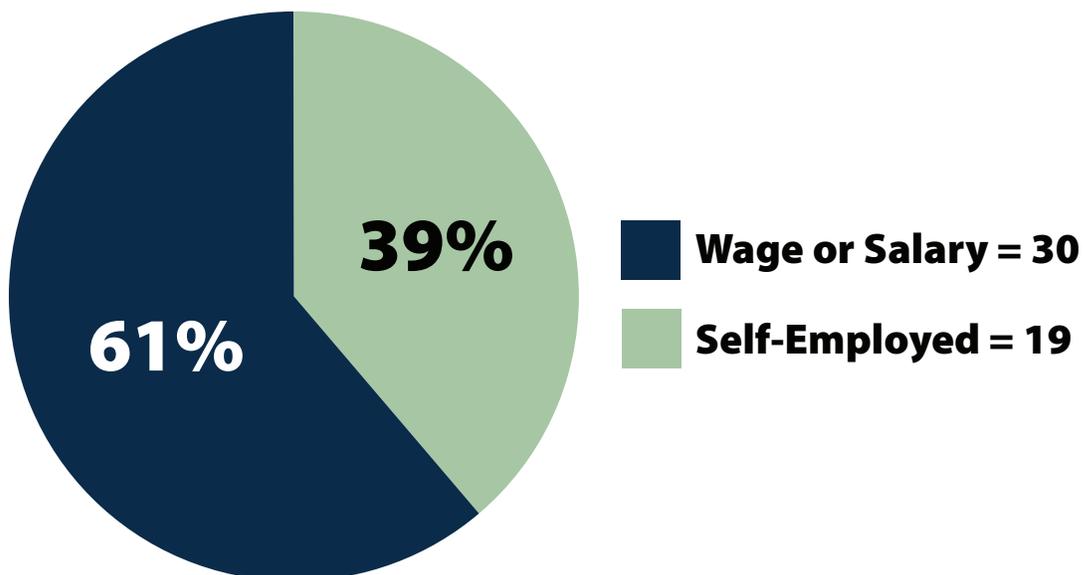
Occupational Fatalities by Race

Montana 2011



Occupational Fatalities by Employment Status

Montana 2011



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Table 1: Fatal occupational injuries by industry

Characteristic	2011
Total ¹	49
Industry (NAICS) ²	
Private industry (NAICS) ³	46
Goods-producing	26
Natural resources and mining	20
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	18
Crop production	1
Oilseed and grain farming	1
Wheat farming	1
Animal production	12
Cattle ranching and farming	12
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	12
Beef cattle ranching and farming	10
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	3
Construction	5
Heavy and civil engineering construction	3
Utility system construction	1
Water and sewer line and related structures construction	1
Service-providing	20
Trade, transportation, and utilities	9
Transportation and warehousing	8
Truck transportation	3
General freight trucking	-
General freight trucking, local	1
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	1
Scenic and sightseeing transportation, Professional and business services	4
Education and health services	-
Educational services	1
Educational services	1
Technical and trade schools	1
Technical and trade schools	1
Flight training	1
Leisure and hospitality	4
Government (NAICS) ⁴	3
Federal government (NAICS) ³	1
Service-providing	1
Public administration	1
National security and international affairs	1
National security and international affairs	1
National security	1
Local government (NAICS) ³	1
Service-providing	1
Public administration	1
Justice, public order, and safety activities	1
Justice, public order, and safety activities	1
Police protection	1

¹ The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the United States since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. Please see the CFOI Definitions page (<http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions.

² Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2002. Industry data from 2009 to the present are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007.

³ Includes all fatal occupational injuries meeting this ownership criterion across all specified years, regardless of industry classification system.

⁴ Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry. Includes all fatal occupational injuries meeting this ownership criterion across all specified years, regardless of industry classification system.

NOTE: Data for 2011 are preliminary. Data for all other years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 2: Fatal occupational injuries by occupation

Characteristic	2011
Total ¹	49
Occupation (SOC)²	
Management occupations	9
Other management occupations	9
Agricultural managers	9
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	9
Architecture and engineering occupations	1
Engineers	1
Mechanical engineers	1
Mechanical engineers	1
Education, training, and library occupations	1
Other teachers and instructors	1
Self-enrichment education teachers	1
Self-enrichment education teachers	1
Protective service occupations	1
Law enforcement workers	1
Police officers	1
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	1
Food preparation and serving related occupations	1
Cooks	1
Cooks	1
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	1
Personal care and service occupations	4
Tour and travel guides	1
Tour and travel guides	1
Tour guides and escorts	1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	1
Logging workers	1
Fallers	1
Construction and extraction occupations	8
Construction trades workers	5
Construction laborers	3
Construction laborers	3
Extraction workers	1
Mining machine operators	1
Continuous mining machine operators	1
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	3
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	-
Line installers and repairers	1
Electrical power-line installers and repairers	1
Transportation and material moving occupations	14
Air transportation workers	4
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	4
Commercial pilots	4
Motor vehicle operators	7
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	7
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	6
Military occupations³	1

¹ The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the United States since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. Please see the CFOI Definitions page (<http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions.

² Occupation data from 2003 to 2010 are based on the Standard Occupational Classification system, 2000. Occupation data from 2011 to the present are based on the Standard Occupational Classification system, 2010.

³ Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

NOTE: Data for 2011 are preliminary. Data for all other years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 3: Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure

Characteristic	2011
Total ¹	49
Event or exposure 2011²	
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	5
Transportation incidents	25
Aircraft incidents	7
Other in-flight crash	5
Other in-flight crash into structure, object, or ground	5
Parachuting incident	1
Pedestrian vehicular incident	-
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in roadway	1
Pedestrian struck by forward-moving vehicle in roadway	1
Roadway incident involving motorized land vehicle	11
Roadway collision with other vehicle	7
Roadway collision moving in opposite directions, oncoming	5
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	3
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	3
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicle	4
Fall, slip, trip	5
Fall on same level	3
Fall to lower level	-
Fall through surface or existing opening	1
Fall through surface or existing opening more than 30 feet	1
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	3
Exposure to electricity	2
Direct exposure to electricity	2
Direct exposure to electricity, greater than 220 volts	2
Exposure to temperature extremes	1
Exposure to environmental cold	1
Contact with objects and equipment	8
Struck by object or equipment	6
Struck by falling object or equipment	3

¹ The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the United States since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. Please see the CFOI Definitions page (<http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

NOTE: Data for 2011 are preliminary. Data for all other years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 4: Fatal occupational injuries by location

Characteristic	2011
Total ¹	49
Location	
Private residence	2
Farm house	1
Residential construction ²	1
Farm	12
Farm buildings, except silos	3
Farm land under cultivation, fields, meadows	5
Mine and quarry	1
Mine	1
Industrial place or premise	6
Industrial yard	2
Construction site	1
Place for recreation and sport	2
Amusement park	1
Recreation, sports center on employer's premises	1
Street or highway	13
Other State or U.S. highway	10
Local road or street	1
Road Construction ³	2
Public building	1
Hotel, motel	1
Other specified place	12
Parking lot, garage (employer's premises)	2
Woods	7

¹ The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the United States since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. Please see the CFOI Definitions page (<http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions.

² The residential construction location category was implemented in 1998.

³ The road construction location category was implemented in 1995. Includes road construction workers and vehicle occupants fatally injured in work zones. Work zones include construction, maintenance, and utility work on a road, street, or highway.

NOTE: Data for 2011 are preliminary. Data for all other years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 5: Fatal occupational injuries by employee status

Characteristic	2011
Total ¹	49
Employee status	
Wage and salary workers ²	30
Self-employed ³	19

¹ The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the United States since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. Please see the CFOI Definitions page (<http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions.

² May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

³ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

NOTE: Data for 2011 are preliminary. Data for all other years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 6: Fatal occupational injuries by race

Characteristic	2011
Total ¹	49
Race or ethnic origin ²	
White (non-Hispanic)	47

¹ The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the United States since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. Please see the CFOI Definitions page (<http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions.

² Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The racial categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

NOTE: Data for 2011 are preliminary. Data for all other years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New

Table 7: Fatal occupational injuries by gender

Characteristic	2011
Total ¹	49
Gender	
Women	6
Men	43

¹ The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the United States since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. Please see the CFOI Definitions page (<http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions.

NOTE: Data for 2011 are preliminary. Data for all other years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 8: Fatal occupational injuries by age

Characteristic	2011
Total ¹	49
Age	
20 to 24 years	2
25 to 34 years	5
35 to 44 years	9
45 to 54 years	14
55 to 64 years	7
65 and over	11

¹ The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the United States since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. Please see the CFOI Definitions page (<http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions.

NOTE: Data for 2011 are preliminary. Data for all other years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

APPENDIX B: BACKGROUND OF THE PROGRAM

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), part of the US Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSHS) Program, provides the most complete count of fatal work injuries available. CFOI uses diverse state and federal data sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries. The CFOI program is designed to collect information on all work-related fatalities. Information about each workplace fatality (occupation and other worker characteristics, equipment being used, and circumstances of the incident) is obtained by cross-referencing source documents, such as death certificates, workers' compensation records, and reports to federal and state agencies. This method assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

The fatality census is a federal/state cooperative program, which is conducted in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. In Montana, the Research and Analysis Bureau of the Montana Department of Labor and Industry collects the data in conjunction with the BLS.

Another BLS program, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, profiles worker and case characteristics of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses that result in lost work time, and presents frequency counts and incidence rates by industry. Copies of the 2010 Montana report on nonfatal injuries and illnesses are available from the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry by viewing the web page at www.ourfactsyourfuture.org or by calling (800) 541-3904. For additional labor market information access the Research & Analysis Bureau website at www.ourfactsyourfuture.org.

National data on occupational injuries and fatalities can be obtained from the BLS. For additional national data, access the BLS Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/iif>.

APPENDIX C—TECHNICAL NOTES

Definitions

For a fatality to be included in the census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, profit, or certain volunteer positions) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job. These criteria are generally broader than those used by federal and state agencies administering specific laws and regulations. (Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census counts.)

Data presented in this release include deaths occurring in 2011 that resulted from traumatic occupational injuries. An injury is defined as any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body. This can result from acute exposure to energy, such as heat, electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event, incident, or series of events within a single workday or shift. Included are open wounds, intracranial and internal injuries, heatstroke, hypothermia, asphyxiations, acute poisonings resulting from short-term exposure limited to the worker's shift, suicides and homicides, and work injuries listed as underlying or contributory causes of death.

Information on work-related fatal illnesses are not reported in the BLS census and are excluded from the attached tables. The latency period of many occupational illnesses and the difficulty of linking illnesses to work make identification of a universe problematic. This information is collected and used for research activities.

Measurement techniques and limitations

Data for the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries are compiled from various federal, state, and local administrative sources, including death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, reports to various regulatory agencies, medical examiner reports, and police reports, as well as news reports. Diverse sources are used as studies have shown that no single source captures all job-related fatalities. Source documents are matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality occurred while the decedent was at work, information is verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a follow-up questionnaire. Approximately 30 data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated, including information about the worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved.

Identification and verification of work-related fatalities

Because some state laws and regulations prohibit enumerators from contacting the next of kin, it was not possible to independently verify work relationship (whether a fatality is job related) for some fatal work injuries in 2011; however, the information on the initiating source document for these cases was sufficient to determine that the incident was likely to be job related. Data for these fatalities, which primarily affected self-employed workers, are included in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries counts. A few fatalities were not included because the initiating source document had insufficient information to determine work relationship, which could not be verified by either an independent source document or a follow-up questionnaire.

States may identify additional fatal work injuries after data collection closeout for a reference year. In addition, other fatalities excluded from the published count because of insufficient information to determine work relationship may subsequently be verified as work related. States have up to one year to update their initial published state counts. This procedure ensures that fatality data are disseminated as quickly as possible and that no legitimate case is excluded from the counts. Thus, each year's report should be considered preliminary until the next year's data are issued. Increases in the published counts of national data based on additional information have averaged 156 fatalities per year or about 3 percent of the total.

Federal/State agency coverage

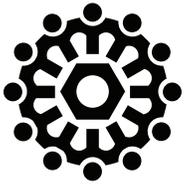
The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether they are covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or state agencies or are outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used.

Several federal and state agencies have jurisdiction over workplace safety and health. OSHA and affiliated agencies in states with approved safety programs cover the largest portion of America's workers. However, injuries and illnesses occurring in certain industries or activities such as coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and highway, water, rail, and air transportation are excluded from OSHA coverage because they are covered by other federal agencies, such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration and various agencies within the Department of Transportation.

Fatalities occurring among several other groups of workers are generally not covered by any federal or state agencies. These groups include self-employed and unpaid family workers, laborers on small farms, and state and local government employees in states without OSHA–approved safety programs,

All work related fatalities are covered in the CFOI study.

We will do our best to provide this information in accessible format, on request, in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.



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